

## Chinese

The United Nations conference approved the Scheme for a Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (Pinyin) in 1977 (III/8) for the romanization of Chinese geographical names.

The system is used in China and in international cartographic products almost universally.

Chinese uses a logographic script whereby each character represents a word or syllable. The relationship between the characters and their pronunciation is complex and therefore the phonetic notation of a Chinese syllable cannot be unambiguously converted to its written form.

### *Romanization*

The approved readings of Chinese characters can be obtained from modern authoritative dictionaries, such as *Xinhua Zidian*.

### *Other systems of romanization*

The **Modified Wade-Giles transcription** (1892) was previously one of the most well-known systems of rendering Chinese syllables, especially in English-language texts. The syllables of the Wade-Giles (WG) system may be transformed into Pinyin syllables as given in the table below<sup>1</sup> but bearing in mind that often it is not correct to change Wade-Giles into Pinyin without reference to current Chinese character sources.

|                             |                          |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| WG UN                       | ts = z                   | ih = i  |
| <i>Syllable beginnings:</i> | ts' = c                  | iung = iong   |
| ch = zh, j <sup>A</sup>     | tz = z                   | o = o <sup>C</sup> , uo <sup>D</sup> , e <sup>E</sup> |
| ch' = ch, q <sup>A</sup>    | tz' = c                  | u = u, ou <sup>F</sup>                                |
| hs = x                      | <i>Syllable endings:</i> | ũ = i   |
| j = r                       | ê = e                    | ü = u, ü <sup>F</sup>                                 |
| k = g                       | eh = e                   | üan = uan   |
| k' = k                      | en = an                  | üeh = ue, üe <sup>F</sup>                             |
| p = b                       | ên = en                  | uei = ui  |
| p' = p                      | êng = eng                | ün = un   |
| ss = s                      | êrh = er                 | ung = ong   |
| sz = s                      | i = i, yi <sup>B</sup>   |   |
| t = d                       | ieh = ie                 |   |
| t' = t                      | ien = ian                |   |

<sup>A</sup> Before *i* (except the ending *-ih*) and *ü*.

<sup>B</sup> Word-initially.

<sup>C</sup> After *p, p', m, f, w, y*.

<sup>D</sup> After *t, t', n, l, ch, ch', j, ts, ts', s*.

<sup>E</sup> After *k*, *k'*, *h* and syllable-initially.

<sup>F</sup> After *n*, *l*.

The Pinyin alphabet has also been adapted to the romanization of names from three minority languages in China: **Mongolian**, **Tibetan** and **Uighur**.

### **Reference**

1. Adapted from Klaus Kaden, *Die wichtigsten Transkriptionssysteme für die chinesische Sprache*. VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1975, S. 145.